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| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS**  **(State correlation is not a perfect match-What makes them the same….what makes them different?)**  **CT.3.1.2.4** Describe mathematical relationships and situations involving computation of whole numbers (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) using words, symbols, open number sentences and equations. For example: 56 + ⁬ = 100 and 3 x 5 = 9 + 6.  **CC.3.OA.3**. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.  **CC.3.OA.4.** Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 × ? = 48, 5 = ⁬ ÷ 3, 6 × 6 = ?.  **CC.3.OA.5** Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. Examples: If 6 × 4 = 24 is known, then 4 × 6 = 24 is also known. (Commutative property of multiplication.) 3 × 5 × 2 can be found by multiplying 3 × 5 = 15 then multiplying 15 × 2 = 30, or by multiplying 5 × 2 = 10 then multiplying 3 × 10 = 30. (Associative property of multiplication.) Knowing that 8 × 5 = 40 and 8 × 2 = 16, one can find 8 × 7 as 8 × (5 + 2) = (8 × 5) + (8 × 2) = 40 + 16 = 56. (Distributive property.) (Students need not use formal terms for these properties.)  **CC.3.OA.6** Understand division as an unknown-factor problem. For example, divide 32 ÷ 8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.  **CC.3.OA.8** Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. (This standard is limited to problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers; students should know how to perform operations in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order [Order of Operations]).  **CC.3.OA.9** Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that 4 times a number is always even, and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends.  **CT.3.1.3.5** Demonstrate understanding of equivalence as a balanced relationship of quantities by using the equals sign to relate two quantities that are equivalent and the inequality symbols, < and >, to relate two quantities that are not equivalent. (23 x 5 > 23 x 2)  **CC.3.OA.4.** Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 × ? = 48, 5 = ⁬ ÷ 3, 6 × 6 = ?.  **CT.3.1.3.6** Solve problems and demonstrate an understanding of equivalence using the equals sign in number sentences that reflect the commutative and associative properties of addition and multiplication of whole numbers such as 3 x 5 = 5 x 3.  **CC.3.OA.5** Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. Examples: If 6 × 4 = 24 is known, then 4 × 6 = 24 is also known. (Commutative property of multiplication.) 3 × 5 × 2 can be found by multiplying 3 × 5 = 15 then multiplying 15 × 2 = 30, or by multiplying 5 × 2 = 10 then multiplying 3 × 10 = 30. (Associative property of multiplication.) Knowing that 8 × 5 = 40 and 8 × 2 = 16, one can find 8 × 7 as 8 × (5 + 2) = (8 × 5) + (8 × 2) = 40 + 16 = 56. (Distributive property.) (Students need not use formal terms for these properties.)  **CC.3.OA.6** Understand division as an unknown-factor problem. For example, divide 32 ÷ 8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.  **CT.3.2.2.10** Recall the multiplication and division facts for one, two, three, four, five and ten.  **CC.3.OA.1** Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5 × 7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, *describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5 × 7.*  **CC.3.OA.2**. Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. *For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 56 ÷ 8.*  **CC.3.OA.3**. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.  **CC.3.OA.4.** Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations 8 × ? = 48, 5 = ⁬ ÷ 3, 6 × 6 = ?.  **CC.3.OA.7** Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and division (e.g., knowing that 8 × 5 = 40, one knows 40 ÷ 5 = 8) or properties of operations. By end of Grade 3, know from memory all products of one-digit numbers.  **CT.3.2.2.11** Write multiplication and division story problems to match a given multiplication or division number sentence and vice versa; solve the problems and justify the solution.  **CC.3.OA.1** Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5 × 7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, *describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5 × 7.*  **CC.3.OA.2**. Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. *For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 56 ÷ 8.*  **CC.3.OA.3**. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.  **CT.3.2.2.14** Solve problems involving the multiplication and division of two- and three- digit numbers by one digit (two, three, four, five or ten) with models, arrays and pictures of sets.  **CC.3.OA.1** Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5 × 7 as the total number of objects in 5 groups of 7 objects each. For example, *describe a context in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5 × 7.*  **CC.3.OA.2**. Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. *For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 56 ÷ 8.*  **CC.3.OA.3**. Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in situations involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.  **CC.3.OA.8** Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. (This standard is limited to problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers; students should know how to perform operations in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order [Order of Operations]).  **CC.3.NBT.3** Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (e.g., 9 × 80, 5 × 60) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.  **CT.3.3.3.11** Describe and use estimation strategies that can identify a reasonable answer to a measurement problem when an estimate is appropriate.  **CC.3.MD.2** Measure and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using standard units of grams (g), kilogram (kg), and liters (l). (Excludes compound units such as cm3 and finding the geometric volume of a container.) Add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes that are given in the same units, e.g., by using drawings (such as a beaker with a measurement scale) to represent the problem. (Excludes multiplicative comparison problems [problems involving notions of “times as much”; see Glossary, Table 2]).  **Ten Minute Math ONLY**  **CT.3.2.2.12** Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of two- and three-digit whole numbers and money amounts up to $100.00 with and without regrouping, using a variety of strategies, including models.  **CC.3.OA.8** Solve two-step word problems using the four operations. Represent these problems using equations with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding. (This standard is limited to problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers; students should know how to perform operations in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order [Order of Operations]).  **CC.3.NBT.2** Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.  **CT.3.3.3.7** Use calendar and clocks to plan and sequence events and to identify events and times as occurring in the a.m. and p.m.  **CC.3.MD.1** Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram.  **CT.3.3.3.8** Solve problems involving telling time to the nearest quarter hour, five minutes and minute using analog and digital clocks.  **CC.3.MD.1** Tell and write time to the nearest minute and measure time intervals in minutes. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes, e.g., by representing the problem on a number line diagram. |
| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS AND SCIENCE INTEGRATION** |
| **GLE’s but not CCSS**  CT. 3.2.1.9 Describe quantitative relationships using ratios and identify patterns with equivalent ratios such as 3 out of 6 crayons are red or 4 out of 8 crayons are red and are the same as 1 out of 2 crayons is red. |
| **CCSS but not GLE’s** |